



DIOCESAN SOCIAL PROFILE

Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Diocese of Geraldton



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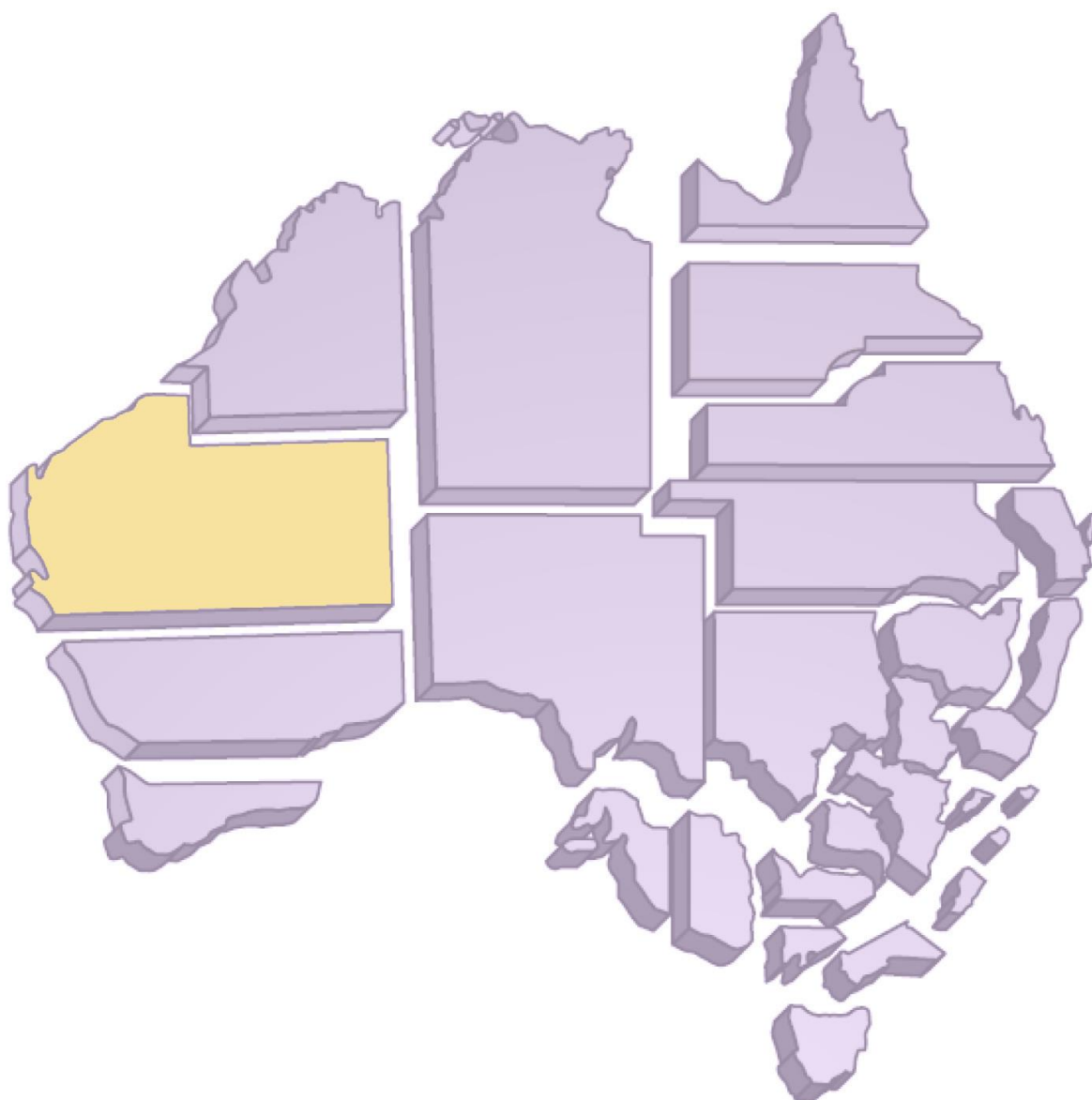
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Based on the 2016 Australian Census

Diocese of Geraldton



AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE

Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

September 2019

Dear readers,

The Australian Catholic Bishops Conference is pleased to make available to you this profile of the Catholic population of your diocese.

I hope that you will find it to be a valuable tool for your diocese's pastoral planning by helping you understand the local Catholic community and assess its needs. Diocesan pastoral councils and diocesan agencies in particular will find it a useful resource.

The data in this profile have been sourced from the Australian Census, which is carried out every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Most of the data comes from the 2016 Census, but some comparisons are provided with 2011 and earlier years.

It is important to remember that most of the data in this profile applies to all those people living within the boundaries of your diocese who identified themselves as Catholic in the Census. Census data inform us about a population's demographic characteristics, but not about their religious practice.

This social profile, produced for every Catholic parish and diocese in Australia, is an outcome of the National Catholic Census Project established by the Bishops Conference at the time of the 1991 Census. This project is managed by the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research. The Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research is most grateful to the Centre's staff for the work that they do in providing demographic resources for parishes and dioceses, including this social profile.

This profile is provided to you free of charge by the Bishops Conference as part of its commitment to the support of parish and diocesan life. I trust that you find it informative, useful and thought-provoking.

Yours sincerely,

(Professor) Gabrielle McMullen AM

Chair, Australian Catholic Council for Pastoral Research

Diocesan Social Profile

At a Glance (pages 2 and 3)

Provides a brief glance at some key demographic indicators for the diocese.

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Diocesan Overview (pages 4-7)

Provides a clear overview of the Catholic community of the diocese, how it is changing and how it compares to other dioceses.

Overview Tables

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Diocesan Details (pages 9-25)

Provides much more detail about the Catholics of the diocese, allowing for deeper analysis of the nature of the Catholic community.

Detailed Topics

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Know the diocesan community

Pastoral planning is the process of a Catholic community organising itself to carry out the mission of the Church in its own locality. It is a process built upon a diocese's knowledge in three areas:

- Knowing its vision—its aspiration for itself.
- Knowing what sort of people make up the Catholic community and the general community.
- Knowing the resources (strengths, gifts and circumstances) available to the diocese to realise the vision.

This Diocesan Social Profile has been developed as a resource for pastoral planning, and it focuses on the second two of these three areas of knowledge.

The Church strongly encourages pastoral planning. As Pope John Paul II said:

"I earnestly exhort the Pastors of the particular Churches, with the help of all sectors of God's People, confidently to plan the stages of the journey ahead, harmonising the choices of each diocesan community with those of neighbouring Churches and of the universal Church ... It is not a matter of inventing a 'new program'. The program already exists: it is the plan found in the Gospel and in the living Tradition."

Novo Millennio Ineunte #29

By giving a clear picture of the diocese's demographic reality, this profile helps the diocesan leaders name its strengths and shortcomings and better understand how it might use the resources it has to pursue the mission of the Church.

A SNAPSHOT OF THE DIOCESE (2016)

Total Population: 126,105

Catholic Population: 27,596

Catholics make up 21.9 per cent of the total population

Median age of Catholics is 36 years

Total Catholic families: 9,424

2,077 Catholics live alone

5,598 Catholics were born overseas

207 Catholics do not speak English well

939 Catholics need assistance with core activities

11,976 Catholics have changed address since 2011



What has changed in the diocesan community since 1996?

This chart will help you identify at a glance changes in some of the key indicators for Catholics in the diocese between 1996 and 2016, and may alert you to possible trends that are occurring. The 2011 and 2016 figures are drawn from the Diocesan Overview tables on pages 4-7. All figures in this table refer to Catholics only. The term 'Catholic' in this report refers to all persons who identified themselves as Catholics in the Census, not only those who have some form of active association with the Church.

	Diocese in 1996	Diocese in 2001	Diocese in 2006	Diocese in 2011	Diocese in 2016
Catholic population	26,588	27,021	23,004	29,310	27,596
Catholics aged 0-14 (%)	24.8	24.3	25.5	22.9	21.5
Catholics aged 65+ (%)	6.9	8.1	7.9	7.6	9.5
Catholics born in NESC ¹ (%)	9.4	8.6	7.6	9.6	12.3
Catholics not proficient in English (%)	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8
Catholic families	8,726	8,887	8,683	9,803	9,424
Catholics living alone	1,544	1,883	1,790	2,089	2,073
Catholic students attending Catholic schools (%)	39.1	42.0	48.8	50.0	46.8
Catholics with university degree (%)	7.1	8.1	9.9	10.8	13.0
Catholic males in labour force (%)	78.6	68.8	75.8	81.7	80.5
Catholic females in labour force (%)	56.6	52.6	60.6	64.3	65.8
Catholic households owning or purchasing dwelling (%)	53.2	53.3	54.6	49.9	49.3

Notes:

1. NESC = Non-English-Speaking Country.



Overview

Table 1: Population (for more details on Population and Religion see page 9).

The Diocesan Profile begins by looking at the total population living within the diocesan boundaries, and the percentage who identified as Catholic. The rest of the figures in this overview refer only to these Catholics, except where otherwise indicated.

How has the make-up of the diocesan population changed over the last five years? Of the changes identified here, which do you think have been particularly significant for the life of the diocese?

Table 1: Population¹

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank ²	Diocese 2011 Rank ²
Total population ³	126,105	126,531	23,401,892	21,507,719	26	26
Catholic population	27,596	29,310	5,291,834	5,439,267	26	26
Per cent Catholic	21.9	23.2	22.6	25.3	19	21
At same address since previous Census (%)	42.4	40.8	57.3	57.5	28	28
Median age ⁴ (years)	36	33	40	38	24	25
Aged 0-14 (%)	21.5	22.9	19.8	20.5	11	7
Aged 65+ (%)	9.5	7.6	16.6	14.1	26	26
Males per 100 females	115.3	114.9	90.6	92.1	1	1

Table 2: Disability (for more details on Disability and Carers see page 12).

Table 2 shows the percentage of Catholics who are disabled to the extent that they require assistance for some core activities (i.e. they need help or assistance with self-care, communication or mobility). It also shows the percentage of Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with some form of disability.

In what particular ways does the diocese support disabled persons and their carers?

Table 2: Disability

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Need assistance with core activities (%)	3.1	2.8	5.8	4.9	28	27
Provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁵ (% of Catholics aged 15+)	8.9	8.3	12.5	11.7	28	28

Notes:

1. All figures in this report refer to Catholics only, except for Total Population and certain other clearly indicated figures.
2. A Diocesan Rank of 1 indicates that the diocese had the highest score of any diocese, while the diocese with the lowest score will have a Diocesan Rank of 28.
3. The population figures for the diocese and Australia do not include overseas visitors.
4. Median Age: Half the Catholic population of the diocese (or Australia) are above this age, half are below it. A Diocesan Rank of 1 signifies that the diocese has the highest median age of all dioceses.
5. The Census asked whether a person had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in the two weeks prior to the Census.



Overview

Table 3: Employment (for more details on Occupation and Employment see pages 23-25).

The extent to which people are involved in the labour force, and the type of work they are doing, influences and shapes many aspects of the community's life.

How might the changes in the employment status of Catholics over the last five years have affected the diocese?

Table 3: Employment	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Managers and Professionals ¹ (% of those recording an occupation)	25.0	24.9	34.1	33.0	28	28
Workers in 'blue collar' occupations ² (% of those recording an occupation)	49.8	49.1	29.6	30.6	1	1
Men, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	80.5	81.7	69.7	69.6	1	1
Women, employed or seeking work ³ (%)	65.8	64.3	60.6	58.5	2	2
Unemployed at time of Census ⁴ (%)	5.4	4.1	5.8	5.0	17	25
Youth unemployed at time of Census ⁵ (%)	11.2	7.5	12.2	10.2	18	26

Table 4: Birthplace and Language (for more details on Birthplace and Language see pages 17-19).

This table begins to explore the ethnic balance of the diocese's Catholic community, which in itself may raise issues of communication and inclusiveness.

Is there a need for the diocese to review the way it addresses the needs of recently arrived Catholic migrants? How does the cultural mix of the diocese compare to that in the rest of Australia?

Table 4: Birthplace, Indigenous Status & Language	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Born overseas in English-speaking country ⁶	8.0	7.8	5.6	5.7	4	4
Born overseas in non-English-speaking country (%)	12.3	9.6	19.1	17.9	13	14
Immigrants from non-English-speaking countries arriving in Census year or previous 3 years	688	727	106,428	98,723	18	18
Indigenous Australians	3,332	3,848	133,528	124,610	20	17
Speak language other than English at home (%)	11.8	9.0	20.4	19.0	14	15
Not proficient in English ⁷ (%)	0.8	0.8	2.6	2.6	18	17

Notes:

1. This group includes, for example, farmers and farm managers, sales, marketing and production managers, education and health service managers, retail managers, school principals and school teachers, medical practitioners, nurses, scientists, arts and media professionals, accountants, engineers and IT professionals.
2. This group includes, for example, toolmakers, technicians, electricians, carpenters, plumbers, bakers and chefs, veterinary nurses, hairdressers, machinery operators, drivers, cleaners and labourers.
3. The percentage of Catholics aged 15+ who are in the labour force (i.e. employed or seeking employment).
4. The percentage of Catholics aged 15+ who are in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.
5. The percentage of Catholics aged 15-24 who are in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.
6. New Zealand, United Kingdom, Ireland, United States, Canada and South Africa.
7. Percentage of all Catholics who reported that they spoke English not well, or not at all.



Overview

Table 5: Education (for more details on Education and Qualifications see pages 20-22).

Catholic schools are a very important part of every diocese in Australia. This table is primarily devoted to the educational participation of young Catholics and to the percentage of non-Catholics in Catholic schools.

What are the implications for the diocese, if any, of changes in the percentage of Catholics with a university degree?

Has there been any change in the percentage of young Catholics continuing their education in the post-compulsory years?

What challenges for the diocese are associated with the percentage of Catholic students attending Catholic schools? And what challenges are associated with the percentage of non-Catholics among students at Catholic schools?

In relation to the topics covered in this table, how does this diocese compare with other dioceses in Australia?

Table 5: Education¹

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Catholics aged 15+ with bachelor degree or higher qualification (%)	13.0	10.8	20.6	17.6	24	24
Aged 15-17 attending an educational institution	86.9	75.3	92.2	87.2	25	27
Aged 18-19 attending an educational institution	25.7	23.9	62.9	57.8	27	27
Aged 20-24 attending an educational institution	12.1	9.8	38.2	34.3	27	27
Catholic primary students attending Catholic schools (%)	45.0	45.3	53.1	52.8	23	24
Catholic primary students attending Government schools (%)	50.9	52.1	41.0	41.2	6	3
Catholic secondary students attending Catholic schools (%)	50.1	59.3	54.5	52.8	16	3
Catholic secondary students attending Government schools (%)	46.0	37.1	35.1	37.2	7	21
Primary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	27.8	17.5	28.1	24.1	20	24
Secondary students attending Catholic schools who are not Catholic ¹ (%)	39.1	34.8	35.7	31.5	15	12

Note:

1. 'Students ... who are not Catholic' includes a small proportion whose religion was not stated in the Census. Some of these may be Catholic.



Overview

Tables 6, 7 and 8: Marital status, Families and Households (for more details see pages 13-16).

In 2016, 82 per cent of Australia's Catholics lived in a family setting, with a further nine per cent living alone. The most common type of Catholic family was a couple family with children (45 per cent of all families where at least one person was a Catholic), followed by couple families without children (35%) and one-parent families (parent Catholic, 12%).

Have you observed changes to marriage and family life in recent years? Do you think these changes are common to Australia as a whole, or are they particularly prevalent in this diocese?

What programs and strategies does the diocese have in place to support families with children? One-parent families? Catholics living alone? Catholics who are separated or divorced?

Table 6: Marital status of Catholics aged 15+

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Never married (%)	37.9	40.2	33.3	33.9	3	3
Married (%)	47.8	46.1	49.7	49.6	19	26
Divorced or Separated (%)	10.8	10.3	11.2	10.8	21	21
Widowed (%)	3.5	3.3	5.8	5.7	26	27

Table 7: Families¹
in which at least one person is Catholic

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Families	9,490	9,803	1,997,833	2,019,556	27	27
One-parent families	914	976	231,370	239,340	27	27
One-parent families (% of all families)	9.6	10.0	11.6	11.9	27	26
Couples of mixed religions ² (%)	60.7	64.8	55.9	55.1	10	11
De facto couples (%)	25.9	25.9	17.7	16.2	3	3
Median annual family income ³ (\$)	121,765	108,561	100,270	86,401	2	1

Table 8: Households⁴
in which at least one person is Catholic

	Diocese 2016	Diocese 2011	Australia 2016	Australia 2011	Diocese 2016 Rank	Diocese 2011 Rank
Households	11,956	12,385	2,548,354	2,594,239	27	27
Persons living alone (aged under 35)	378	464	53,499	68,455	27	27
Persons living alone (aged 35+)	1,695	1,625	407,684	402,158	27	27
Persons living alone (total)	2,073	2,089	461,183	470,613	27	27
Persons living alone (% of all persons)	7.5	7.1	8.7	8.7	25	25
Dwellings owned or being purchased (%)	49.3	49.9	71.2	71.4	26	26
Median monthly housing loan repayment ⁵ (\$)	1,866	1,737	1,873	1,861	10	15

Notes:

1. A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition.
2. Married or de facto couples where only one partner is Catholic as a percentage of all couples where at least one partner is Catholic.
3. Fifty per cent of families have a higher income, fifty per cent a lower income. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.
4. A household can consist of one or more families, non-family groups or persons living alone.
5. Fifty per cent of households with a housing loan pay a higher repayment, fifty per cent a lower figure.



Diocesan Details

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Religious affiliation

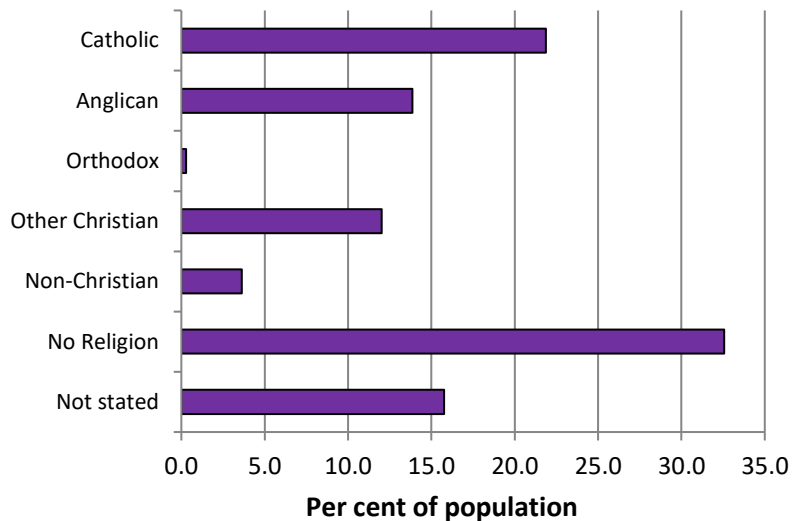
The Census question about religion is optional, and just under ten per cent of people across Australia chose not to answer it. Note that the question is about religious identification rather than religious practice or belief. For the 2016 Census, the ABS moved the 'No Religion' response category to be the first response category in the religion question. Prior to 2016, it was the last response category.

How does the number of Catholics in the 0-9 age group compare with the number of children baptised in the diocese in the period 2007-2016?

What are the largest non-Catholic religious groups? What involvement does the diocese have in ecumenical and interfaith activities and programs?

What challenges to the diocese are associated with the increase in the number of people who report that they have no religion?

**Religious Affiliation
(All persons)**



Note: No Religion also includes Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation

Not Stated also includes Inadequately Described.

Table 9: Religious affiliation by age

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Western (Latin Rite) Catholic	3,950	3,619	3,393	4,636	4,428	3,683	2,218	1,137	527	27,591
Maronite Catholic	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	7
Melkite Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaldean Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syro-Malabar Catholic	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	9
Total Catholic	3,953	3,619	3,393	4,642	4,431	3,687	2,218	1,137	527	27,607
Per cent Catholic (of total population in age group)	22.1	26.3	19.1	20.9	22.5	21.4	21.0	23.4	23.4	21.9
Anglican	1,446	1,409	1,222	2,162	2,996	3,379	2,652	1,431	777	17,474
Orthodox	35	27	43	82	71	63	25	14	4	364
Other Christian	1,909	1,624	1,558	2,200	2,322	2,530	1,748	882	385	15,158
Non-Christian	643	433	712	1,153	769	511	254	83	22	4,580
No Religion	7,508	4,937	7,499	7,857	5,809	4,247	2,210	729	257	41,053
Not Stated	2,392	1,696	3,317	4,106	3,259	2,775	1,468	597	278	19,888
Total Population	17,886	13,745	17,744	22,202	19,657	17,192	10,575	4,873	2,250	126,124

Note: Since the 1996 Census, following consultation with the Eastern Catholic Bishops, Eastern Catholics have been counted separately from Western (or Latin Rite) Catholics. Catholics belonging to the Chaldean, Maronite, Melkite, Syro-Malabar or Ukrainian Catholic Churches have been requested by their Bishops NOT to tick the box marked 'Catholic' on the Census form, but rather to write, for example, 'Maronite Catholic' in the space provided. Those Eastern Catholics who were unaware of this request and who ticked the 'Catholic' box are counted as Western Catholics.



Age and sex

**Table 10:
Age by sex**

	Males 2016	Females 2016	Total 2016	Total 2011
Age (years)				
0	150	144	294	370
1	160	167	327	438
2	206	172	378	434
3	207	184	391	480
4	217	194	411	434
5	215	203	418	466
6	210	212	422	465
7	235	204	439	485
8	219	250	469	424
9	218	181	399	501
10	247	224	471	476
11	220	203	423	499
12	194	177	371	433
13	182	173	355	410
14	203	178	381	430
15	189	177	366	383
16	185	183	368	379
17	168	182	350	348
18	144	122	266	353
19	145	135	280	313
20-24	679	644	1,323	1,862
25-29	1,120	951	2,071	2,473
30-34	1,370	1,092	2,462	2,257
35-39	1,257	921	2,178	2,381
40-44	1,264	959	2,223	2,549
45-49	1,240	970	2,210	2,278
50-54	1,089	924	2,013	2,017
55-59	924	747	1,671	1,548
60-64	628	618	1,246	1,229
65-69	478	488	966	799
70-74	352	326	678	592
75-79	244	214	458	398
80+	224	301	525	439
Total	14,783	12,820	27,603	29,343

The table on this page shows the number of Catholics in Australia in 2016, by age and sex, and compares the total number of Catholics in each age group with the figure in 2011.

In 1996, the median age of Catholics in Australia was 33 years; by 2016, this had risen to 40 years.

Several factors can influence the age profile, including fertility rates in the past and mortality rates, but in many parishes and dioceses the key factor is migration, related either to people moving to other parts of the country or to people arriving from other parishes or dioceses, or from overseas.

It is important to keep an eye on how the diocesan age profile changes over time, as different age groups have different needs and require different pastoral responses.

In this diocese, which age group has the largest Catholic population?

Which age groups have seen the greatest changes since 2011?

Does this data suggest any new challenges for the diocese?

Note: The Catholic population of the diocese may be slightly different in different tables in this profile as a result of the randomization procedure used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in carrying out its statutory obligation to protect the confidentiality of individuals. This variation in figures does not impair the value of Census data as the Census is intended to be an instrument that paints a broad picture rather than a precise measurement of a particular locality. Care should always be taken in interpreting small counts in tables.

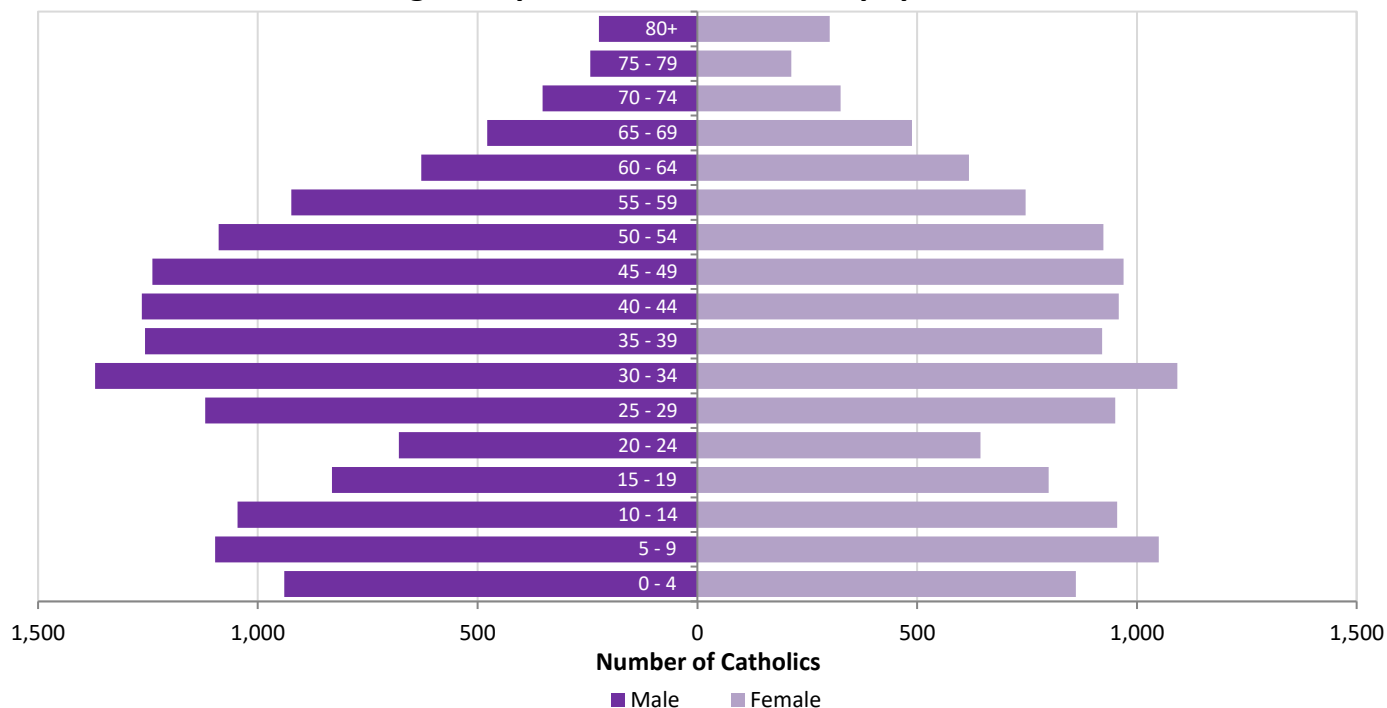


Age and sex

Age profile of the Catholic population, 2011 & 2016



Age-sex profile of the Catholic population, 2016



Disability

The 2006 Census was the first to include the variable Core Activity Need for Assistance. The variable was developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability. ABS defines the profound or severe disability population as: “those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age”.¹ Most people who need assistance with core activities live either in a family or in a place such as a nursing home, where the care they need is provided. But many live alone. Often people with a disability have fewer opportunities for social interaction.²

How does the diocese support people who need assistance with core activities? How well are Catholic schools in the diocese equipped to meet the needs of students with a disability?

How does the diocese support and encourage Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to people with a disability?

Table 11a: Need for assistance with core activities by age

0-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total
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Catholics who have need for assistance with core activities

Family members:

Males	65	65	103	100	69	50	452
Females	36	71	114	82	112	70	485

Lone Persons:

Males	-	6	16	14	8	12	56
Females	-	4	10	12	22	19	67

Other non-family members or persons not present in a household on Census night ³

Males	-	7	23	20	8	3	61
Females	-	13	25	19	14	3	74

Total

Males	65	78	142	134	85	65	569
Females	36	88	149	113	148	92	626

Table 11b: Provision of unpaid assistance by age

15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
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Catholics who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability ⁴

Males	61	122	187	189	140	116	815
Females	75	176	202	266	224	170	1,113

Notes:

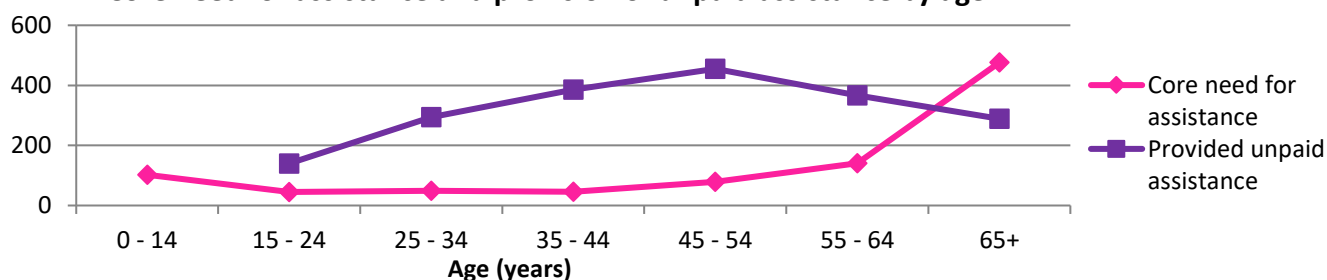
1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Census Dictionary Australia 2006*. Catalogue No. 2901.0.

2. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004. *Australian Social Trends 2004*. Catalogue No. 4102.0.

3. Among people aged 75 and over, being in hospital or a nursing home is a major reason for not being in a household on Census night.

4. The Census question asked whether the respondent had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability in the two weeks prior to the Census. The question is not applicable to persons aged 0-14.

Core need for assistance and provision of unpaid assistance by age



Marital Status

The marital status patterns of Australian Catholics have changed quite dramatically over the last two decades. At the time of the 1991 Census, 31.4 per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 and over had never been married, 55.4 per cent were married, 7.4 per cent were separated or divorced and 5.8 per cent were widowed. By the 2016 Census, these figures were respectively 33.3 per cent, 49.7 per cent, 11.2 per cent and 5.8 per cent. Since 1991, there has been a substantial fall in the percentage of married Catholics and a rise in the percentage of the never married and separated and divorced.

How might changes in marital status patterns affect the life of the Church in this diocese? Do they result in the need for new pastoral services and programs?

The graph shows the percentage of Catholic men and women aged 15 years and older who lived in the diocese at the time of the 2016 Census and who had changed address in the previous five years. Across Australia in 2016, 36.6 per cent of Catholics aged 15 and over had changed address since the previous Census.

Table 12: Registered marital status by sex and age

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15 and over								
Males								
Never married	1,471	1,562	792	525	214	93	41	4,698
Married	27	846	1,489	1,412	977	517	291	5,559
Separated/Divorced	5	85	237	373	331	175	54	1,260
Widowed	-	-	5	17	35	43	86	186
Total	1,503	2,493	2,523	2,327	1,557	828	472	11,703
Females								
Never married	1,385	1,050	485	384	152	44	18	3,518
Married	47	898	1,180	1,146	801	515	219	4,806
Separated/Divorced	6	93	203	328	290	117	28	1,065
Widowed	-	4	13	39	118	137	253	564
Total	1,438	2,045	1,881	1,897	1,361	813	518	9,953

Change of address since 2011 by marital status (Catholics aged 15+)

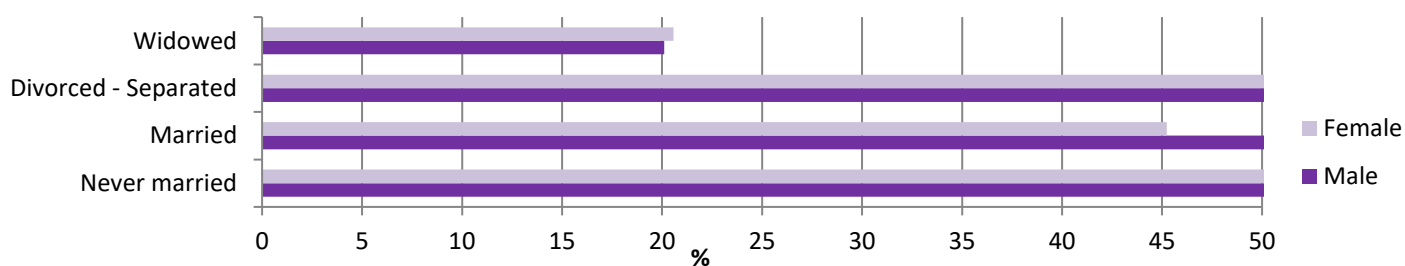


Table 13: Religious affiliation of couple by social marital status

	In a registered marriage	In a de facto marriage	Total couples	% couples in de facto marriages
Both persons Catholic	2,058	622	2,680	23.2
One person Catholic, the other non-Catholic Christian	2,162	573	2,735	21.0
One Catholic, the other not Christian or Not stated	1,383	763	2,146	35.6
Total	5,603	1,958	7,561	25.9



Families

The table on this page shows family composition by weekly family income, with the median weekly family income for each type of family shown in the last column. Couple families are divided into three categories: both partners Catholic, Catholics with non-Catholic Christian partners, and Catholics with partners identifying with other religious traditions or none. The table includes partners in registered and de facto marriages.

Couples without children include those who have never had children as well as those whose children no longer live at home.

What is the proportion of 'mixed marriages' among couple families in this diocese? It is likely to be higher now than previously. How does this alter the pastoral needs of families, and how does it affect diocesan services, including Catholic education?

Is this a particularly difficult time, financially, for families in the diocese? What assistance is the diocese able to give struggling families? Note that the income of one-parent families is likely to be much lower than that of two-parent families. What support services can the diocese offer one-parent families?

Table 14: Family composition ¹ by weekly family income	Less than \$500	\$500 - 799	\$800 - \$1,249	\$1,250 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Income not fully stated	Total families	Median Family Income ² (\$)
Two-parent families with children at home:										
Both parents Catholic	19	27	100	255	432	266	300	157	1,556	2,690
One parent Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	26	33	61	189	356	225	271	155	1,316	2,762
One parent Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	13	29	62	187	362	236	240	97	1,226	2,755
Couple with no children living at home:										
Both Catholic	80	129	140	162	253	151	140	74	1,129	2,065
One person Catholic, the other Christian, but not Catholic	104	183	189	222	302	192	179	51	1,422	1,957
One person Catholic, the other Non-Christian, No Religion or Not stated	52	71	67	141	239	160	152	41	923	2,460
One-parent families:	153	186	155	161	84	27	24	124	914	980
Parent is Catholic										
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	34	41	64	104	112	66	63	45	529	1,992
Other: Reference person Catholic but spouse temporarily absent ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475	475	-
Total	481	699	838	1,421	2,140	1,323	1,369	1,219	9,490	2,325

Notes:

1. A family is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Family members who live elsewhere are not included in the Census definition. For Census purposes, a Catholic family is defined as a family in which at least one person is Catholic.
2. Median weekly family income: fifty percent of families have a higher income, fifty percent a lower income. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.
3. The religious affiliation of a temporarily absent spouse is not recorded, hence families in this category could belong to any one of the first six categories above.



Families

Table 15: Weekly family income by number of dependent children

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Less than \$500	280	110	64	23	15	492
\$500-\$799	448	101	71	48	18	686
\$800-\$1,249	495	121	116	61	25	818
\$1,250-\$1,999	683	252	309	128	40	1,412
\$2,000-\$2,999	969	352	508	242	59	2,130
\$3,000-\$3,999	625	227	307	130	39	1,328
\$4,000 or more	619	221	348	129	36	1,353
Income not fully stated	579	213	241	112	60	1,205
Total Families	4,698	1,597	1,964	873	292	9,424
Median Family Income (\$)	\$2,158	\$2,306	\$2,593	\$2,497	\$2,305	\$2,325

Note: Table population is Catholic families. Dependent children include all children aged 0-14 and dependent students aged 15-24.

**Weekly Family Income
(Catholic families)**

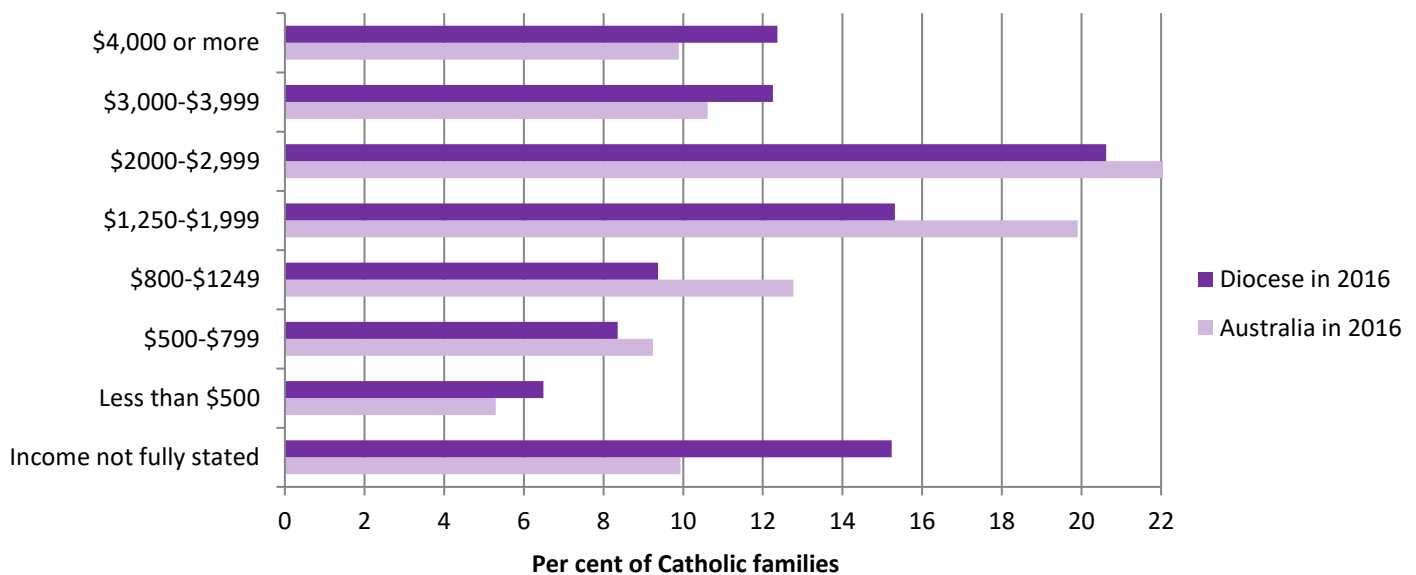


Table 16: Social marital status by number of dependent children

	0 dependent children	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3 dependent children	4 or more	Total
Family Composition:						
Married couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	3,034	840	1,288	599	173	5,934
De facto couple family (at least one partner Catholic)	1,251	343	316	146	61	2,117
One parent family, parent Catholic	273	295	202	92	48	910
Other families where at least one person is Catholic	193	117	154	55	19	538
Total families	4,751	1,595	1,960	892	301	9,499



Households

The Australian Bureau of Statistics defines a household as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.¹ Non-private dwellings such as motels, guest houses, prisons, religious institutions and nursing homes are not included in household statistics. A household can consist of one or more families, non-family groups or persons living alone.

The figures on this page refer to households in which at least one person is Catholic.²

There were 8,861,600 households in Australia in 2016. At least one Catholic person lived in 2,548,400 households, or 29 per cent of all households. Seventy-eight per cent of these Catholic households were family households and, of the Catholic family households, 75 per cent were occupied dwellings that were owned or being purchased.

What is the current housing situation in this diocese? For example, is there a sufficient stock of rental properties available? Are there areas with large numbers of new houses? Are families under stress to pay rent or meet mortgage repayments? What aspects of the diocese's pastoral strategies relate to housing issues?

Table 17: Household composition by tenure type

	Fully owned or being purchased	Rented from State or Territory Housing Authority	Rented from other landlord, or landlord not stated	Other households	Total households	Per cent owned or being purchased
Family households	4,906	560	3,445	612	9,523	51.5
Lone person aged under 35 years	86	29	206	57	378	22.8
Lone person aged 35 years or over	796	204	480	215	1,695	47.0
Group households	102	22	190	46	360	28.3
Total households	5,890	815	4,321	930	11,956	49.3

Table 18: Household composition by monthly housing loan repayment

	\$1-\$599	\$600-\$999	\$1,000-1,599	\$1,600-\$2,199	\$2,200-\$2,799	\$2,800 or more	Median monthly household loan repayment
Family households	154	241	559	718	361	578	1,893
Lone person aged under 35 years	3	9	21	14	-	12	1,500
Lone person aged 35 years or over	16	30	54	34	20	27	1,494
Group households	7	6	5	11	5	6	1,709
Total households	180	286	639	777	386	623	1,866

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. *Census Dictionary Australia 2016. Catalogue No. 2901.0.*
2. For Census purposes, a Catholic household is any household in which at least one person is Catholic.



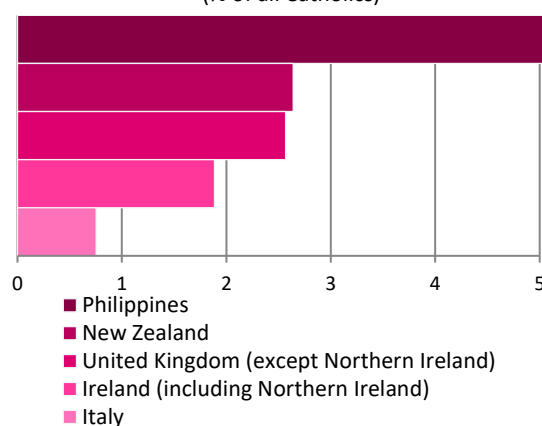
Birthplace

Catholics born overseas, especially those born in non-English-speaking countries, are likely to have different approaches to faith and spirituality, and different experiences and expectations of Church life, from those of Catholics born in Australia.

How does the diocese support Catholics born in non-English-speaking countries in matters such as chaplaincy, education, pastoral care and so on?

Is there a need for the diocese to review the way it addresses the needs of Catholics who have arrived in Australia in recent years?

Top 5 birthplaces of Catholics born overseas
(% of all Catholics)



Top 5 birthplaces with highest proportions of recent arrivals
(% of all Catholics from that birthplace)

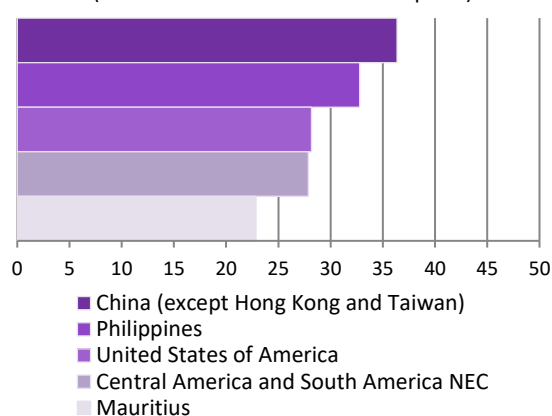


Table 19: Birthplace

	All Catholics	% of Catholics	% recent arrivals ¹
Australia	21,410	77.5	-
New Zealand	729	2.6	9.1
Other Oceania	92	0.3	10.9
United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland)	709	2.6	8.0
Ireland (including Northern Ireland)	521	1.9	12.9
Italy	208	0.8	7.2
Malta	20	0.1	-
Spain and Portugal	108	0.4	9.3
France	57	0.2	14.0
Netherlands	55	0.2	-
Germany	105	0.4	6.7
Austria	30	0.1	-
Croatia and other Former Yugoslavia	105	0.4	2.9
Poland	55	0.2	5.5
Hungary	8	0.0	-
Other Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Baltic States	35	0.1	-
Other Europe NEC	21	0.1	-
Vietnam	58	0.2	15.5
Philippines	1574	5.7	32.8
Indonesia	33	0.1	9.1
Malaysia	37	0.1	-
Singapore	23	0.1	-
South East Asia NEC	45	0.2	-
India	207	0.7	18.4
Sri Lanka	38	0.1	7.9
China (except Hong Kong and Taiwan)	11	0.0	36.4
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	16	0.1	-
Korea, Republic of (South)	22	0.1	-
Egypt	4	0.0	-
Lebanon	12	0.0	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Sudan (including South Sudan)	17	0.1	-
Middle East and North Africa NEC	27	0.1	-
South Africa	142	0.5	4.9
Mauritius	35	0.1	22.9
United States of America	71	0.3	28.2
Canada	37	0.1	18.9
Argentina	9	0.0	-
Brazil	36	0.1	8.3
Colombia	18	0.1	16.7
Chile	12	0.0	-
Central America and South America NEC	61	0.2	27.9
Other countries	190	0.7	14.7
Inadequately described/Not stated	612	2.2	-
Total	27,615	100.0	3.3

Notes:

1. % recent arrivals = the percentage of Catholics who were born in the named country and who arrived in Australia between 2013 and 2016 inclusive.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

In 2016, 20 per cent of Australia's Catholics spoke a language other than English at home, and three per cent were not proficient in English. People who do not speak English well can face practical problems in education, employment and access to services. On the other hand, it is important to many people from a non-English-speaking background to maintain and promote, for reasons of cultural continuity and identity, the use of their home language.¹

What provisions does this diocese make for people who do not speak English well in terms of availability of Masses in languages other than English, interpreters at diocesan events, translation of written material, access to priests and other pastoral ministers who speak their language and so on?

Is there a need for current services to be reviewed in the light of recent changes to the non-English-speaking Catholic population?

Table 20: Language spoken at home by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic (or not stated)	All persons	% Catholics among speakers ²
English	23,999	72,203	96,202	24.9
Italian	306	82	388	78.9
Maltese	8	3	11	72.7
Spanish	119	99	218	54.6
Croatian	106	10	116	91.4
Polish	57	22	79	72.2
Dutch	38	105	143	26.6
French	103	172	275	37.5
German	88	309	397	22.2
Portuguese	134	54	188	71.3
Hungarian	9	12	21	42.9
Ukrainian	3	4	7	42.9
Vietnamese	85	322	407	20.9
Filipino languages	1,406	385	1,791	78.5
Chinese languages	48	700	748	6.4
Malayalam	120	81	201	59.7
Sinhalese	28	99	127	22.0
Korean	13	81	94	13.8
Indonesian and Malay	35	823	858	4.1
Arabic	20	109	129	15.5
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	100	457	557	18.0
Australian Indigenous Languages	143	3,324	3,467	4.1
Other European languages NEC	89	1,088	1,177	7.6
Other Asian languages NEC	81	1,484	1,565	5.2
Other languages NEC	122	447	569	21.4
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	344	16,003	16,347	2.1
Total	27,604	98,478	126,082	21.9

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.11.

2. The percentage of Catholics among the speakers of these languages in Australia.

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Language

Why does the proportion of people not speaking English well vary for different languages spoken at home? Part of the explanation lies in differences in average period of residence of the various language groups. Another factor is 'cultural distance': the more people from a particular culture share the customs, beliefs and lifestyles with the majority Australian culture, the easier it will be for them to overcome language barriers. A third factor is the size of the language group and the pattern of settlement. The concentration of large numbers of speakers in a region tends to reinforce the use of that language.¹

What are the most commonly spoken languages other than English among the Catholics of this diocese? Are speakers of some languages more likely than others to have difficulty with English? Can you see the influence of the three factors outlined above reflected in the figures on this page?

Table 21: Language spoken at home by age

	0-4	5-11	12-19	20-29	30-39	40-59	60 and over	Total	% who do not speak English well
English	1,633	2,791	2,439	3,026	3,888	6,832	3,387	23,996	-
Italian	9	6	3	16	28	93	156	311	9.3
Maltese	-	-	-	7	-	-	3	10	-
Spanish	3	8	8	11	47	44	7	128	10.2
Croatian	-	-	6	3	17	29	38	93	3.2
Polish	-	3	-	9	18	15	16	61	-
Dutch	-	-	-	-	4	19	14	37	-
French	4	14	7	12	26	26	12	101	4.0
German	7	8	10	11	8	26	13	83	-
Portuguese	10	3	3	7	25	54	23	125	8.0
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	11	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	5	8	4	6	19	27	6	75	28.0
Filipino languages	40	103	151	157	321	574	53	1,399	3.7
Chinese languages	-	-	-	9	15	13	5	42	9.5
Malayalam	23	12	4	11	43	30	3	126	14.3
Sinhalese	-	4	3	4	12	5	3	31	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	13	-
Indonesian and Malay	-	3	-	7	13	14	3	40	-
Arabic	-	3	-	5	3	14	-	25	-
Assyrian and Chaldean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic and Papuan languages	-	5	4	25	22	49	4	109	4.6
Australian Indigenous Languages	3	16	22	14	21	42	24	142	4.9
Other European languages NEC	5	-	3	14	27	20	10	79	-
Other Asian languages NEC	3	4	11	12	18	27	7	82	6.1
Other languages NEC	9	12	19	9	23	49	3	124	7.3
Inadequately described/Non-Verbal/Not stated	43	26	31	29	36	96	85	346	7.8
Total	1,797	3,029	2,728	3,404	4,642	8,111	3,878	27,589	0.8

Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. *Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.12-13.*

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified



Attendance at Educational Institutions

According to the 2016 Census, more than 719,000 Australians attended Catholic schools, accounting for almost 21 per cent of all school students in Australia.

In 2016, there were 915,100 Catholic students—almost one in six of all Catholics—attending Government, Catholic, and other non-Government schools. They constitute a very large sub-group of Australian Catholics, considerably larger than the 623,400 or so who attend Mass every Sunday. A further 317,600 Catholics were involved in some form of post-secondary education. The Church of today, not just of tomorrow, is being shaped by the attitudes, beliefs and lifestyles of these young people.

How does the diocese connect with Catholic students at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, especially those not attending Catholic schools?

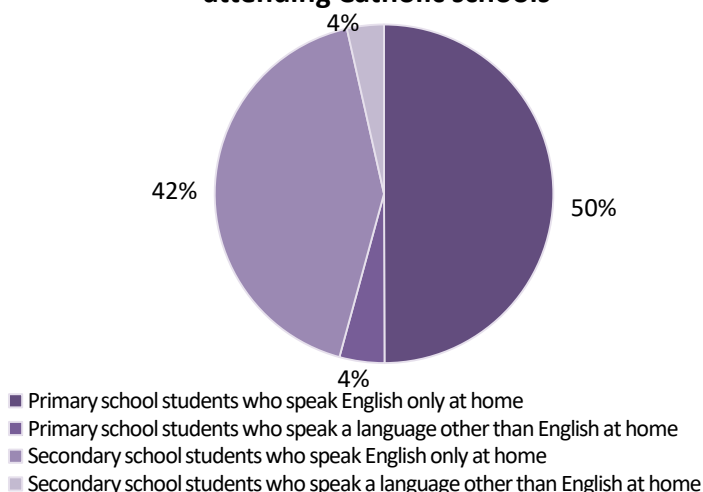
Table 22: Type of educational institution attending by religious affiliation

	Catholic	Not Catholic or not stated	All persons	% Catholic
Infants/Primary – Government	1,524	6,432	7,956	19.2
Infants/Primary – Catholic	1,345	517	1,862	72.2
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	123	707	830	14.8
Secondary – Government	880	3,396	4,276	20.6
Secondary – Catholic	958	615	1,573	60.9
Secondary – Other Non-Government	75	513	588	12.8
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	516	1,573	2,089	24.7
University or other Tertiary Institutions	428	1,259	1,687	25.4
Other (including pre-school)	494	1,667	2,161	22.9
Not stated/Not applicable ¹	21,253	81,830	103,083	20.6
Total	27,596	98,509	126,105	21.9

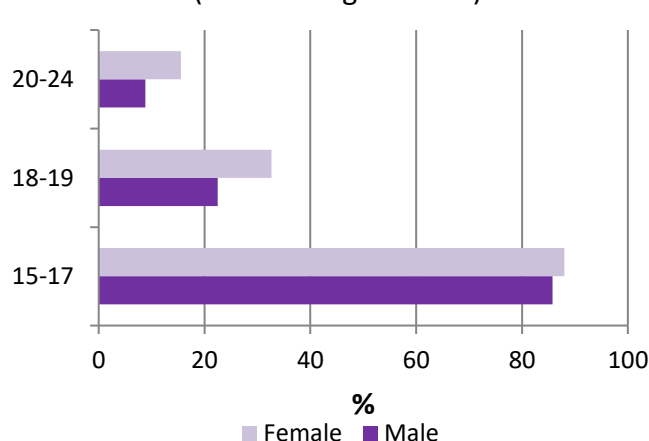
Note:

1. This table includes the total population of the diocese and so there are high numbers for categories where the question about type of educational institutions being attended is not applicable.

Language background of all students attending Catholic schools



Education participation rate (Catholics aged 15-24)



Attendance at Educational Institutions

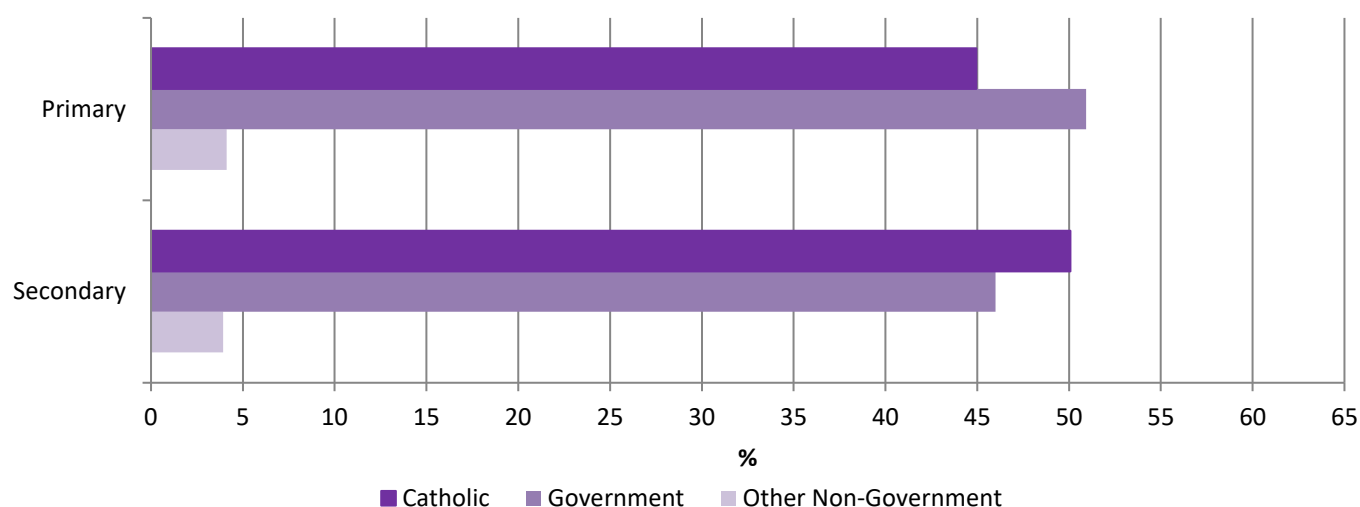
Table 23: Type of educational institution attending by weekly income of student's family¹

	Less than \$500	\$500-\$799	\$800-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000 or more	Total ²	Median annual family income ³ (\$)
Infants/Primary - Government	78	71	101	198	309	206	239	1,396	130,434
Infants/Primary – Catholic	22	39	66	176	363	196	205	1,246	137,746
Infants/Primary – Other Non-Government	4	-	11	15	24	24	26	121	152,474
Secondary – Government	48	62	65	95	162	94	119	808	121,490
Secondary – Catholic	23	23	59	142	210	140	136	910	134,298
Secondary – Other Non-Government	3	-	8	7	3	12	19	61	178,617
TAFE, University or other tertiary institution	3	3	4	10	17	17	12	76	144,528
Other (including pre-school)	4	11	8	27	37	25	15	148	123,623
Not stated/Not applicable	10	20	21	33	29	19	24	197	97,415
Total	195	229	343	703	1,154	733	795	4,963	132,002

Notes:

1. Because the population of this table is dependent children aged 5-14 and dependent students aged 15-24, the figures in the table refer to individuals, not families. The table shows, for example, the number of Catholic students attending Catholic primary schools whose families have a weekly income in the range \$1,250-\$1,999. A brother and sister at the same school would account for TWO of the cases in this category.
2. A column of figures for "Family income not fully stated, or not stated at all" has been omitted from the table, but the missing figures are included in the Total column.
3. Family income is the sum of the incomes of all family members aged 15 and over.

Type of school being attended by Catholic students



Educational Qualifications

Both the percentage of Catholics with university degrees and the gender balance of Catholics with degrees have changed dramatically in recent decades due to the upsurge in young people, especially women, undertaking tertiary study and the upgrading of courses such as nursing to degree status. In 1991, less than seven per cent of Australian Catholics aged 15 or over had a degree; by 2016, that figure had reached 21 per cent. Among Catholics aged 15 to 34 years in 2016, 25.8 per cent of women had a degree compared to 15.6 per cent of men. In contrast, among Catholics aged 55 and over, 13.8 per cent of men and 13.6 per cent of women had degrees.

To what extent has participation in higher education in theology and related fields kept pace in this diocese with participation in higher education in general? What new challenges and opportunities are presented to the diocese as a result of the increase in the number of Catholics with a university education?

The increased level of participation in higher education by women is a reflection of significant changes in women's roles and responsibilities in society.¹ How have women's roles and responsibilities in the diocese changed in the last two decades?

Note:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. Australian Social Trends 1999. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.83.

Table 24: Highest qualification attained by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Postgraduate degree	-	36	59	31	26	6	158
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	27	244	286	209	87	44	897
Advanced diploma or diploma level	22	138	234	193	122	58	767
Certificate level	382	1,355	1,159	1,006	548	292	4,742
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,074	714	775	895	770	900	5,128
Total	1,505	2,487	2,513	2,334	1,553	1,300	11,692
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>
Females							
Postgraduate degree	-	43	49	21	25	4	142
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	82	516	447	310	153	89	1,597
Advanced diploma or diploma level	56	245	243	198	155	82	979
Certificate level	245	499	405	319	158	89	1,715
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	1,048	746	728	1,043	881	1,068	5,514
Total	1,431	2,049	1,872	1,891	1,372	1,332	9,947
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>17.5</i>
All Catholics							
Postgraduate degree	-	79	108	52	51	10	300
Graduate diploma / bachelor degree	109	760	733	519	240	133	2,494
Advanced diploma or diploma level	78	383	477	391	277	140	1,746
Certificate level	627	1,854	1,564	1,325	706	381	6,457
Inadequately described/Not stated/Not applicable	2,122	1,460	1,503	1,938	1,651	1,968	10,642
Total	2,936	4,536	4,385	4,225	2,925	2,632	21,639
<i>Per cent with degree or higher</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>13.0</i>



Employment

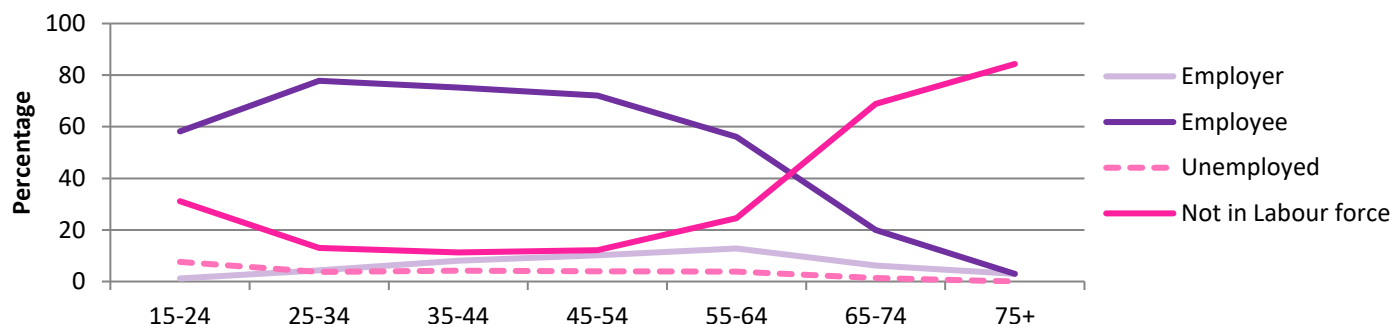
In recent years there have been many changes in society and the workplace that have affected Australian workers. One major change has been the increase in the percentages of workers, especially young people and women, in part-time jobs. Another has been the rise in participation in the labour force by women. A third major change has been the rise in participation in the labour force by older workers, following the removal of incentives to early retirement and resulting in the continuing availability of their skills, experience and maturity in the workplace.¹ Changes in labour force participation also influence the availability and size of the volunteer workforce, and can both reduce and change the pattern of workers' leisure time.

Have any of the changes described above had a noticeable impact on Catholic life in this diocese?

Table 25: Labour force status by age and sex

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+					
Males					
Employer	19	313	526	85	943
Employee	865	4,189	2,695	221	7,970
Unemployed	130	196	161	16	503
Not in the labour force	467	236	432	905	2,040
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	25	74	82	65	246
Total	1,506	5,008	3,896	1,292	11,702
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>93.8</i>	<i>86.8</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>80.5</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Females					
Employer	15	235	279	38	567
Employee	853	2,641	1,986	131	5,611
Unemployed	95	152	114	5	366
Not in the labour force	448	849	806	1,057	3,160
Other/Not stated/Not applicable	29	46	77	92	244
Total	1,440	3,923	3,262	1,323	9,948
<i>Per cent in labour force²</i>	<i>66.9</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>72.9</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>65.8</i>
<i>Per cent unemployed³</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>5.6</i>

Labour force status by age (percentage of all Catholics aged 15+)



Notes:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2004. *Australian Social Trends 2004. Catalogue No. 4102.0, p.115.*
2. The percentage of Catholics in each age group who are in the labour force (i.e. employed or seeking employment).
3. The percentage of Catholics in each age group who were in the labour force and were unemployed at the time of the Census.



Occupation

Catholic women are more likely to be employed as managers or professionals; 35 per cent of Catholic women and 33 per cent of Catholic men who reported their occupation in the 2016 Census worked as managers or professionals. But men were much more likely than women—47 per cent compared to 12 per cent—to have a 'blue collar' occupation. The largest occupational category for Catholic men in Australia is Technicians and Trades Workers. For women, it is Professionals.

Table 26: Occupation by age and sex

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
Catholics aged 15+							
Males							
Managers	25	150	283	281	248	104	1,091
Professionals	27	216	208	191	102	25	769
Technicians & Trade Workers	378	1,041	902	611	292	37	3,261
Community & Personal Service Workers	39	62	64	60	40	12	277
Clerical & Administrative Workers	14	63	49	76	53	4	259
Sales Workers	117	40	40	34	27	13	271
Machinery operators & Drivers	80	383	437	521	314	75	1,810
Labourers	206	277	249	228	115	38	1,113
ID / NS / NA ¹	623	255	286	324	359	990	2,837
Total	1,509	2,487	2,518	2,326	1,550	1,298	11,688
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>20.9</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>71.1</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>69.8</i>
Females							
Managers	28	148	169	192	119	49	705
Professionals	84	392	305	258	131	29	1,199
Technicians & Trade Workers	53	106	78	51	40	3	331
Community & Personal Service Workers	190	206	223	225	118	24	986
Clerical & Administrative Workers	125	307	292	327	183	22	1,256
Sales Workers	275	111	109	140	72	11	718
Machinery operators & Drivers	15	62	69	75	26	-	247
Labourers	89	131	147	174	123	32	696
ID / NS / NA ¹	572	579	485	443	541	1,155	3,775
Total	1,431	2,042	1,877	1,885	1,353	1,325	9,913
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>31.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>20.9</i>
All Catholics							
Managers	53	298	452	473	367	153	1,796
Professionals	111	608	513	449	233	54	1,968
Technicians & Trade Workers	431	1,147	980	662	332	40	3,592
Community & Personal Service Workers	229	268	287	285	158	36	1,263
Clerical & Administrative Workers	139	370	341	403	236	26	1,515
Sales Workers	392	151	149	174	99	24	989
Machinery operators & Drivers	95	445	506	596	340	75	2,057
Labourers	295	408	396	402	238	70	1,809
ID / NS / NA ¹	1,195	834	771	767	900	2,145	6,612
Total	2,940	4,529	4,395	4,211	2,903	2,623	21,601
<i>Per cent Managers & Professionals²</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>25.0</i>
<i>Per cent 'blue collar workers'²</i>	<i>47.3</i>	<i>54.1</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>48.1</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>49.8</i>

Notes:

1. ID = Inadequately described; NS = Not stated; NA = Not applicable.

2. See Notes 1 and 2 on page 5 for the type of occupations covered by the terms 'Managers and Professionals' and 'blue collar'.



Occupation

Occupation is one indicator of socioeconomic status. The table on this page shows the occupation of all persons aged 15 years and over by religious affiliation.

Does the following table suggest that the socioeconomic status of Catholics in this diocese is different from that of non-Catholics? If there are differences, how might they have arisen?

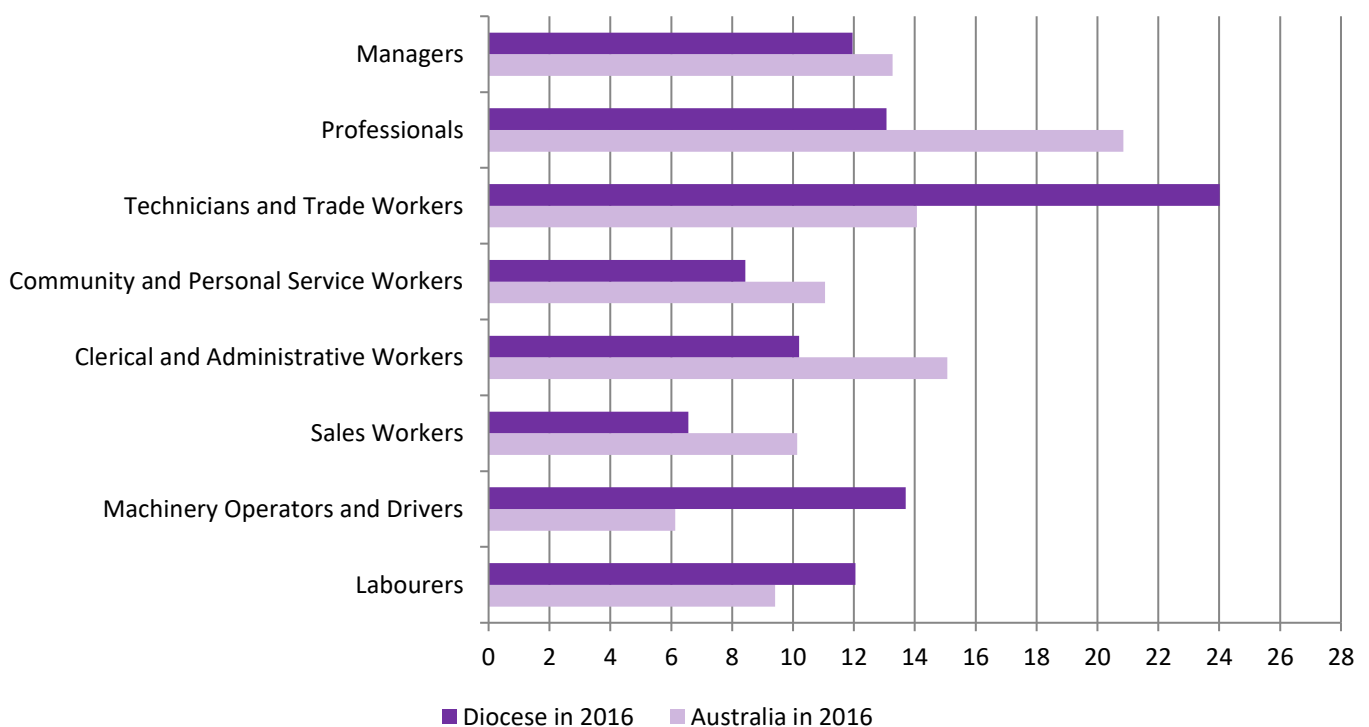
Table 27: Occupation by religious affiliation¹ (%)

	Catholic	Non-Catholic
All persons aged 15+ with an occupation		
Managers	12.0	11.4
Professionals	13.1	13.7
Technicians & Trade Workers	24.0	22.5
Community & Personal Service Workers	8.4	8.6
Clerical & Administrative Workers	10.2	10.3
Sales Workers	6.6	5.9
Machinery operators & Drivers	13.7	15.1
Labourers	12.1	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Note:

1. In this table, 'Not Catholic' includes those who did not answer the question about religious affiliation.

Occupation
(Catholics aged 15+ with an occupation)



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The National Centre for Pastoral Research website allows you to view the Social Profiles online.

Visit the website to obtain:

- Social Profiles for any diocese or parish in Australia
- A Social Profile for the Catholic population of Australia
- Helpful hints on using the Census data
- Reports on the National Count of Attendance
- Results from the 2016 National Church Life Survey
- Results of other research projects conducted by the National Centre for Pastoral Research



This profile has been created by the staff of the ACBC National Centre for Pastoral Research as part of the National Catholic Census Project 1991-2016.

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